Exemption of questions relating to ground-rents from civil jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

16. The ground-rents payable to [1][the Government] from lands in Madras are revenue within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, 21 Geo. III, cap. 70[2]; and the Supreme Court of Judicature established by Royal Charter at Madras has not any civil jurisdiction concerning the said ground-rents or concerning anything ordered or done in the assessment or collection thereof.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts in Chingleput in suits against Revenue-officers.

17. All actions concerning any trespass or injury committed by any Revenue-officer, acting under colour of this Act, or concerning any claim in respect of any goods taken by, or any moneys paid to, any Revenue-officer under this Act, or concerning any claim of rent or revenue on the part of [1][the Government] under this Act, shall be tried and determined in the Civil Courts established by [1][the Government] in the Zila of Chingleput, notwithstanding that the cause of action in respect of which such action is brought arose, or the defendant therein reside, within the limit of the town of Madras, and every such action shall be brought within six months after the cause of action arose, and not afterwards.

Limitation.

"Collector" and "Board of Revenue" defined.

18. The words "Collector" and "Board of Revenue" used in this Act shall be taken to mean any person or persons lawfully appointed to exercise the powers vested in the Collector and Board of Revenue, respectively, under this Act.

ACT No. XXIV OF 1854.[3]

[THE MALABAR WAR-KNIVES ACT, 1854.]

[*28th October 1854.*]

An Act to prohibit the possession of certain offensive weapons in Malabar.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the possession of certain offensive weapons in the District of Malabar, in the Presidency of Fort St. George; It is enacted as follows :—

Use of war-knives prohibited.

1. The use of the ayudha katti or war-knife, or of any similar offensive weapon, is hereby prohibited throughout the District of Malabar. * * *[4]

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[1] The words "the Crown" were substituted for the words "East India Company" by the Adaptation Order of 1937 and the word "Government" was substituted for "Crown" by the Adaptation Order of 1950—*see* also footnote 3 on page 81 *supra*.

[2] The East India Company Act, 1870 (21 Geo. 3, C. 70), printed, Collection of Statutes relating to India.

[3] The short title was given by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (Central Act XI of 1901).

[4] The words from "and every person" to the end of the section, which provide for the surrender of weapons at a certain date, were repealed by the Repealing Act, 1870 (Central Act XIV of 1870).

2. * * *[1] Any person who shall be found in possession of any ayudha katti or war-knife or of a similar offensive weapon, or who shall purchase, or sell, or manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, any ayudha katti or war-knife or similar weapon, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months, or to both; and the said war-knife or weapon shall be confiscated. Fine for possessing, purchasing, etc., war-knives.

3. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of Malabar to cause search to be made by his Police-officers, acting under his warrant, in any house or other place in which any ayudha katti or war-knife, or any similar offensive weapon, may be supposed to be, contrary to this Act; and any such ayudha katti or war-knife which shall be found may be seized and confiscated. Power to search for war-knives.

It shall also be competent to the Magistrate, at his discretion, to delegate to any of his [3][ ] Assistants the powers conferred by this section.

Any person who shall resist or oppose such search or seizure, or forcibly withstand any Police-officer charged with such warrant, shall be liable to the same penalties as if such person had opposed or resisted the execution of a warrant for the search after stolen goods. Penalty for resisting search.

ACT No. VII OF 1857.[3]

[THE MADRAS UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS ACT, 1857.]

[*1st May 1857.*]

An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

WHEREAS the exigencies of the public service require the more extended employment of uncovenanted officers in the Preamble.

[1] The words "After such date" in s. 2 were repealed by the Repealing Act, 1870 (Central Act XIV of 1870).

[2] The word "European" was omitted by the Adaptation Order of 1950.

[3] The short title, "The Madras Uncovenanted Officers Act, 1857" was given by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (Central Act XI of 1901).

Central Act VII of 1857 is repealed, so far as it relates to Deputy Magistrates, by the Repealing Act, 1873 (Central Act XII of 1873). It was declared to be in force in the whole of the Madras Presidency, except as regards the Scheduled Districts, by the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874 (Central Act XV of 1874), s. 4.

Under s. 3 (*b*) of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (Central Act XIV of 1874), the Act has been declared not to be in force in the Scheduled Districts in Ganjam and Vizagapatam—*see Fort St. George Gazette*, 1898, Pt. I, p. 667 and *Gazette of India*, 1898, Pt. I, p. 872.